

Kemalist effort to seize the historic waterway was expressed in British quarters today.

Shuttleworth, who is in command, will soon be reinforced by French and British battalions.

The British officials are confident the allied fleet and land forces can hold Constantinople against all odds.

Sir Harry Lamb, the British High Commissioner at Smyrna, is conferring with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist chief, at Cordelle, where King Constantine of Greece, made his home while on the Smyrna front. The conference was over the political, military and refugees situations.

Reports were current here today that the allied warships were bombarding Smyrna, but investigation proved that the cannonading was the work of the Kemalists' coast batteries, which were attacking the remainder of the Greek forces evacuating the Chios peninsula.

The British authorities appealed to the Turkish officers to cease firing, as the retreating troops were no longer combatants but helpless refugees, and the Turkish action, they declared, was in violation of the dictates of humanity and international law.

The Kemalists, however, ignored the British plea for mercy, and the Greek vessels retired under heavy fire, with many wounded.

British headquarters announced that Field Marshal Viscount French, Earl of Ypres, is expected to arrive here shortly.

M. Stergiadis, who was Greek High Commissioner in Smyrna before that city fell before the Turks, arrived in Constantinople today. He was met by a hostile crowd of Greeks who shouted: "Traitor, you betrayed the Greeks and supplied the Turks with ammunition."

M. Stergiadis was guarded by allied police and hurriedly took passage on a Rumanian steamer, which is proceeding to Constantinople.

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Greek troops throughout Thrace are exhibiting a mutinous attitude. There are many desertions. The death penalty, however, has been waived because of the fear that its enforcement would mean the dissolution of a large part of the army. It is declared in quarters close to the military.

The Associated Press correspondent on the way through Thrace observed scores of discouraged and disheveled Greek soldiers making their way secretly to Constantinople with the population exhibiting a hostile attitude toward them.

Prominent Venizelist officers, it is declared here, have left Constantinople for Thrace for the alleged purpose of starting an anti-royalist movement, while several well known Turkish agitators have left for Bulgaria to stir up the population against the Greeks.

The Greek army has been divided into two main divisions, one comprising 10,000 men, based at Giumurina, and 3,000 troops on the line running from Adrianople to Kuleli-Burgaz and thence to Sinik.

The Turks are reported to be smuggling munitions into Thrace from Black Sea ports.

SOFIA, Sept. 14 (Associated Press).—Bulgaria has no intention of striking a blow in Thrace while the Greek army is helpless. M. Stambouliwsky, the Bulgarian Premier, told the correspondent today before leaving for Geneva. He declared that even if his Government had any such intentions it could not carry them out, because Bulgaria's army consists of only 7,000 volunteers.

Whatever advantages Bulgaria's army in Thrace she would seek by peaceful means and exemplary conduct, the Premier added.

M. Stambouliwsky resented the suggestion that the bandits already busy on the frontier could attempt to drive the Greeks out of Thrace. He admitted that a number of irregulars had been operating near the border, but he said Bulgaria's neighbors had no need to fear them.

BEGRAD, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Serbia and Jugoslavia have completed an exchange of views regarding the attitude they will adopt in case the Bulgarian advance toward Salonika, according to the newspaper Politika.

Greece, the newspaper adds, has again drawn the attention of the Belgrade Government to the Bulgarian military preparations on the Greek frontier and has asked Jugoslavia to support the Greek viewpoint in regard to Thrace.

All the Jugoslav Cabinet members have been reading to the public the view of the gravity of the situation, and the Government has decided to participate in the conference of Powers to settle the Near Eastern question.

**ENVOYS OF POWERS
COUNSEL SERBIAN KING**

Premier Poincare, Lord Hardinge and Ahmed Ferid Call.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare and King Alexander of Jugoslavia conferred this afternoon on the Greek-Turkish situation and the possibility of the Turkish Nationalists regaining a foothold in Europe. The interview took place at the hotel where the King and members of his Cabinet are staying incognito.

The Jugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ninkich, after the conference said that the crowning of Turkish Nationalist troops from the Asiatic to the European side of the straits would be regarded as a most dangerous development.

Shortly after M. Poincare left, Ahmed Ferid Bey, the Angora representative at Paris, called on Foreign Minister Ninkich and the king and explained the position of the Nationalist Government. Ahmed Ferid is believed to have informed M. Ninkich that the return of the Turks to Thrace would not in any way endanger the Balkan country.

M. Ninkich replied by stating that the country would look upon Turkish occupation of Thrace as a move of the deepest concern to the Serbian Government.

Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador at Paris, was also in conference with the Jugoslav Foreign Minister and King Alexander and is reported to have informed them that Great Britain is keenly on the alert to protect the interests of the Balkans, as well as its own, in the Near East.

Representatives of the Balkan States in Paris are in agreement with the Jugoslav Government that Turkish victory will be a grave peril to the peace of the Balkans, and a form of united action by all the members of the Little Entente is regarded as possible.

**TURKISH FLAGS FLY
IN STREETS OF PARIS**

First Displayed Over Embassy and Police Rules Waived.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Turkish flags are flying in various parts of Paris for the first time since August, 1914. Parisians did not know there were so many Turks living in the best residential quarters until the victory of the Kemalists in Asia Minor.

Great green banners with the white star and crescent on a red field were displayed first over the old Turkish Embassy, which was the residence of the late Gen. Horace Porter when he was American Ambassador to France. When this appeared the other buildings in the quarter were ordered to follow the policy of the regulations prohibiting the display of flags, even French ones, except on authorized occasions, were waived. France regards herself as the second largest Mohammedan Power, Great Britain being the first.

AMERICA KEEPS OUT OF NEAR EAST BROIL

United States Stands Absolutely Aloof From Political Entanglements.

CONCERNED IN RELIEF

Has Definite Interests in Asia Minor and Will Conserve Them.

NO PARTY TO TURK PACT

American Red Cross Active in Smyrna Even Before the Turks Arrived.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.

The United States Government will stand absolutely aloof from the political entanglements threatening to arise from the capture of Smyrna by the Turks and a probable march on Constantinople.

While this Government is keenly interested in relief measures for the stricken peoples of all nationalities, and has already acted for their relief, exchanges between the State Department and other Governments have ignored all political issues and questions.

The United States has definite interests in Asia Minor and in the final settlement of the controversy over the Dardanelles. These interests, however, will be conserved without any embroilment in political and diplomatic intrigue in the Near East and in Europe in general.

This Government is not a party to the treaty of Sevres because it was not technically at war with Turkey. The treaty has never been ratified, and concerns many of the issues now involved.

The United States likewise was not a signatory to the armistice with Turkey under which the Allies retained the right to keep the Dardanelles open, with force if necessary.

The primary interest of the United States is protection of American citizens and American property, with a second consideration entirely humanitarian.

State Department officials are still awaiting a reply from Constantinople to the proposal that this Government cooperate with the Allies for relief of the refugees in Smyrna and Asia Minor generally.

New quarters for consulate.

No dispatches of any character have been received from Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, since he left Constantinople on September 14. He said food and shelter had been assured by the local authorities for as many as 8,000 refugees, but clothing, blankets and milk were lacking.

Supplies were furnished the American refugees from Near East relief societies on vessels in the harbor. Some time is expected to elapse before Admiral Bristol can work out with allied leaders definite plans for international cooperation in relief work.

In the meantime American relief measures are going forward. The American Red Cross issued the following statement of acting Chairman Albert Ross Hill:

"On report of the first news regarding the Smyrna disaster the American Red Cross cable Admiral Bristol at Constantinople, authorizing him to draw on the American Red Cross through the State Department for \$25,000 to help meet the emergency emergency. Major Davis, formerly director of the American Red Cross unit in Constantinople, was at once dispatched, along with a medical unit and such supplies as were available, on one of the American destroyers, which made the passage in record time. Thus the American Red Cross was at work in Smyrna before the Turkish arrival."

The messages sent Admiral Bristol by the State Department regarding cooperation of American relief agencies with similar organizations and governments in Europe were sent after consultation with the American Red Cross. This organization fully indorses the position taken by the State Department and stands ready to cooperate in any feasible plan of international relief.

May Return U. S. Citizens.

Special provision has just been made by the American Red Cross for relief of naturalized American citizens who have been transferred from Smyrna to Athens and vicinity by Congress General Horton, and it is expected that the American Government can arrange to bring to the United States promptly those who wish to return.

The State and Navy departments are without definite or official knowledge as to responsibility for the burning of Smyrna, and could not confirm reports of widespread massacres and pillage. The Greek Legation gave out a lengthy statement declaring that more than 100,000 Greeks and Armenians had been massacred. It says that refugees from Anatolia report that the Turks left in their wake a trail of fire and destruction on every hand and many other reports of massacre and pillage were given.

**300 BABIES ON PARADE
AT PORT RICHMOND**

Roger McVeigh, Jr., Adjudged Most Perfect Child.

The second annual baby parade on Staten Island took place yesterday along Hoboken avenue, Port Richmond, in which 300 babies participated with more than 10,000 watching the event. Roger McVeigh, Jr., of West New Brighton, was given a silver cup for being the most perfect and healthy child. Margaret Hooker of Port Richmond took the prize for wearing the most fetching gown, and Mary Hamilton of Port Richmond was declared to be the best dressed.

Lillian Truzy of Port Richmond, after being chosen Queen, was awarded "A Scene on the Potomac," autographed and sent by Mrs. Harding, wife of the President.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found column of today's New York Herald.

Head of U. S. Naval Forces at Smyrna



Capt. A. J. Hepburn, commander of the United States destroyer forces now doing rescue work removing refugees from flame swept Smyrna.

JOYFUL TURKS SEE SULTAN VISIT TOMB OF CONQUEROR

Throngs Give Stirring but Reverent Ovation to Ruler on Unprecedented Progress Through Streets of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Renewed celebrations were held throughout Asia Minor yesterday to mark the sweeping Turkish victory over the Greeks. Friday is the Turkish Sunday and the entire Moslem population ceased its wonted pursuits and repaired to the mosques to offer prayers of thanksgiving to Allah.

For the first time since 1453, when the Turks captured Constantinople, the Sultan went to the tomb of Mohammed the Conqueror in Stamboul and paid homage to the memory of his illustrious predecessor. Several miles of exulting and jubilant Turks with flaming flags lined the streets and watched their sovereign pass. He made the trip in an American limousine.

The Sultan's passage through the open streets has had no precedent in recent years, and the people seized upon the occasion to give him a stirring but reverent ovation. Hereafter he has confined himself to the Palace of Yildiz and observed as much privacy as the Pope in the Vatican.

AMERICAN WOMEN SAFE FROM TURKS

But Foreign Mission Board Concerned Over Fate of 300 Girl Students.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Concern over the fate of the 300 girl students at the Collegiate Institute for Girls at Smyrna, conducted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was expressed by officials of the board today after receipt of a cablegram saying that all teachers at the college and other American women missionaries had arrived at Athens.

"This cablegram," said Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board, "gives us reason to believe that the school buildings have been destroyed and they themselves thrown into the hands of a fanatical mob. The buildings were in the heart of the old city and in the section called the Armenian quarter."

Mrs. Alexander MacLachlan, wife of the president of the International College in Smyrna, also conducted by the American board, is believed to be the only woman missionary remaining there. Dr. MacLachlan is a British subject, who formerly lived in Toronto. His daughter, the wife of Cass Arthur Reed of California, dean of the college, is among those who have arrived in Athens.

The International College, which has 253 boy students, some time ago was moved from its old site in Smyrna to a suburb three miles out called Paradise. It has several large buildings there constructed of concrete and iron.

"The dispatch would indicate," said Mr. Barton, "that all the men of the station and Mrs. MacLachlan have remained in Smyrna, and undoubtedly are out at Paradise on the college grounds. There are no American board residences in Smyrna itself, all of the families living at Paradise, while the women connected with the girls' school lived in the school buildings. We have reason to believe that the college staff is giving its attention to the safety of the women who have arrived in Athens, but we expect that the college grounds will be protected by American marines."

HAVENSTEIN IN LONDON TO TALK ON PAYMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Official character was given to the visit of Rudolph Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, who is here to confer with officials of the Bank of England, when Dr. Fischer, German Secretary of State for Finance, arrived. The latter said he was not negotiating directly with the Reichsbank but was awaiting the result of Havenstein's conferences.

The president of the Reichsbank visited the Treasury office today, soon after the arrival of Sir John Bradbury, the British member of the Reparations Commission, from Paris. Herr Havenstein later saw officials of the Bank of England and other financial circles, but no conclusion has been reached.

REVIVES MAN WHOSE HEART STOPS BEATING

Dr. H. Russell Recalls Him to Life After an Hour.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—A remarkable feat of modern surgery was performed recently by Dr. H. B. Russell of London, when a man whose breathing and heartbeat ceased for more than an hour was restored to life.

The patient, who was 27 years old, underwent an operation of the throat, apparently dying before its completion. Efforts at artificial respiration failed. A stimulant was injected through the chest into the heart and it was managed, but failed to function. A further injection was given and the heart was massaged with the hands inside the pericardium.

Adrenalin then was injected into the heart and it resumed beating after fifty minutes had elapsed. At the end of an hour the man breathed and lived again. The beating continued twenty-seven hours, when the patient died.

"It was the most extraordinary case I have ever known," said Dr. F. De Caux, an eminent surgeon. "There have been cases when the heart beat after a few minutes' massage, but the restoration of life after an hour of death is a great advancement in science. The man was dead, and he lived again."

\$35,000 MORE SENT TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

Near East Dispatches Additional \$25,000 and Y. M. C. A. \$10,000.

SUPPLIES ARE EXHAUSTED

Refugees May Have to Depend on Food Sent From America.

Summs aggregating \$35,000 were authorized yesterday by organizations engaged in relief work in the Smyrna district, bringing the week's total to \$60,000. The Near East Relief, which had already appropriated \$25,000, called an additional sum of \$25,000 to its Constantinople representatives, which will be available immediately for the purchase of relief supplies. The New York office of the Y. M. C. A. was also authorized yesterday to spend through its European department \$10,000 in relief work.

Appeals for new supplies have been made to the New York headquarters to the Near East Relief from Constantinople, following the receipt there of advices from Smyrna indicating the complete exhaustion of supplies in Thrace. Heavy drafts have already been made upon the reserve supplies at Constantinople, and there is imminent danger that the whole system of relief will fall back upon food, medicine and clothing sent direct from America.

The message sent from Smyrna and relayed from Constantinople to the Near East Relief yesterday reads as follows:

"No supplies at Smyrna. Emergency measures taken. Constantinople reserves requisitioned from America. Net stores of canned foods, bedding, medicines, etc., depleted."

"NEAR EAST." Plans which were formulated Friday for a special appeal to the whole country for contributions to relieve the refugees in Smyrna and other cities of Thrace are well under way. It was announced yesterday at the offices of the Near East Relief. This fund will be designated as the Smyrna Emergency Relief. General mail meetings for American relief societies as well as Greek have been recommended in telegrams dispatched from the headquarters here to all State chairmen of the Near East Relief.

Further information in regard to the personal safety of the Americans in the Smyrna district was lacking yesterday afternoon at the offices of the various relief organizations. The closest cooperation in the exchange of cablegrams is now being maintained between these organizations, it was said at the Near East Relief headquarters. Cable reports of the massacre of Metropolitan Chrysostom, leading Orthodox church official of Smyrna, were confirmed by advices reaching the Near East Relief yesterday from the Y. M. C. A. advices also confirmed the cablegram from H. C. Jaquith, managing director of the Near East Relief, the Levant, which told of the destruction of the "Y" building by fire. The staff is safe, the advices of yesterday added.

OSRAM LAMP COMPANY GETS SOVIET MONOPOLY

Russia Exchanging Copper Cable Made at Low Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Sept. 16.

The Osram Electric Lamp Company, the biggest German concern of its kind, in which the General Electric Company holds a controlling interest, already has a monopoly of its class of business in Russia. The Soviet States are plastered with the company's signs.

The exporting of copper cable by Russia in payment for lamps is about to begin, according to Paxton Hibben, former war correspondent and member of the Near East Relief, who left Berlin for the United States yesterday.

"Russia is pushing the manufacture of copper and linen," said Mr. Hibben. "Each industry is built up to the point where stocks are on hand to export as fast as the world wants to trade. The copper cable is manufactured almost at the mines at a ridiculously low price, which enables Russia to export it to Germany in exchange for Osram lamps. A contract between the Soviets and the German corporation was signed two months ago and the exchange of material is now approaching full swing."

Mr. Hibben declared that Moscow Day and other American oil negotiators haven't a chance to obtain concessions in Russia. He said they had approached the Soviets with the attitude that dollars buy everything and expected an immediate surrender.

SCIENTISTS FIND BOY WHO NEVER LAUGHS

British Psychologist Bases New Theory on Facts.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—English scientists are investigating the case of a boy who never laughs, Dr. Kimmie, psychologist and educator, told about this peculiar child in an address before the British Association, at Hull. The lad, who is 14 and normally intelligent for his age, declares that he never says a funny story. What he asks if ever he went to the movies, he replied: "I go because the other boys go, but I have never yet seen anything in the cinema to laugh at."

Dr. Kimmie disputed Prof. McDougall's new theory that one laughs in order to avoid pain from his sympathetic tendencies.

"I can't imagine the sight of a fat man on the street pursuing his hat, injuriously affecting the most sensitive onlooker," contended Dr. Kimmie, who concluded this peculiar child in an address before the British Association, at Hull. The lad, who is 14 and normally intelligent for his age, declares that he never says a funny story. What he asks if ever he went to the movies, he replied: "I go because the other boys go, but I have never yet seen anything in the cinema to laugh at."

SCAWEN BLUNT BURIED IN EASTERN CARPET

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—One of the strangest burials ever known in England was that given to Wilfred Scawen Blunt, poet, diplomat, traveler and fierce opponent of British rule in Ireland, India and Egypt. "I wish," he would say, "to be buried in the simplest manner, to be laid in the ground wrapped in my old Eastern traveling carpet, without coffin or casket."

These instructions were faithfully carried out when he was buried in Sussex. His daughter, Lady Wentworth, and his grandchildren, and a few friends were present. He desired to be buried by men employed on his own estate and to the pallbearers he bequeathed £10 each. The will further requested, "that my nurse, Elizabeth Lawrence, shall accompany me and arrange me in my grave."

New Legation Counselor



Edward Bell of New York city, who is to be transferred from the State Department to a new diplomatic post in Peking.

EDW. BELL COUNSELOR OF PEKIN LEGATION

State Department Assigns New York Man to China.

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Edward Bell of New York, former counselor of the United States Embassy at Tokio, has been assigned counselor of the American Legation at Peking, according to an announcement by Acting Secretary of State Phillips.

Mr. Bell has been chief of the division of current information of the State Department since February, when he replaced Henry Suydam. He was an expert assistant and one of the secretaries at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1904. His consular and diplomatic service has included appointments in Egypt, Persia, Cuba and London, where, from 1913 to 1919, he was a secretary of the American Embassy.

BONNAT IN HIS WILL FAVORED HOME TOWN

Created Prize of 12,000 Francs to Aid Bayonne Artists.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—Leon Bonnat's gratitude to his home town of Bayonne, in southwestern France, for aid it gave him in his struggling youth is shown in his will. Bonnat, who died recently, was director of the governmental Ecole des Beaux Arts, the titular master of French art.

When a youngster he came to Paris to compete for the coveted annual Prix de Rome, the Government's scholarship providing for housing and training in Rome, where France maintains the Villa Medici. He failed, but Bayonne had such faith in his talent that the town sent him to Rome at its own expense.

Bonnat, therefore, in his will created an annual prize of 12,000 francs to aid young Bayonne artists and bequeathed his art collection to the Government on condition that it be placed in the Bayonne Museum, which he founded himself, and for the upkeep of which he left the city 200,000 francs.

Bonnat was of the old academy school of artists and his style remained unchanged during the modern advance, but he saw things so broadly that it was he who got a large group of the members of the Academy of Fine Arts to sign a round robin asking Rodin, who is an extreme modernist as compared with Bonnat, to be a candidate for membership.

Bonnat never forgot the hardships he suffered during his youth and constantly invited poor young artists to his home, where he fed them well and stuffed their pockets with tubes of paint upon their departure.

SOVIET ARRESTS JEWS; ONE FRIEND OF TROTSKY

Zionists Charged With Conspiring Against Moscow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Sept. 16.

The Moscow correspondent for the Northern News telegraphs that the leading members of the Seir Zion or Jewish association have been arrested and will appear before a revolutionary tribunal at Kieff.

They are charged with having conducted, in pursuit of the Zionist policy, negotiations with France and Great Britain and with conspiring to overthrow the Soviet Government. One of the accused is known to be a close relation of Leon Trotsky, Soviet War Commissar.

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FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Bedding Specialists
25 West 45th St., New York

WANTS GUARANTIES BEFORE DISARMING

France Would Make Reduction of Armies Depend Upon Promises of Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Geneva, Sept. 16.—The European disarmament question here is more and more revolving around the position taken by Great Britain and France, with indications that the smaller nations are prepared to follow any plan which these two countries actually put into practice.

Although agreeing upon the general principles of Lord Robert Cecil's plan for international peace assurance societies by groups of nations having parallel interests, France and Great Britain are still quarreling in the League of Nations as to how the scheme should be applied. France would have absolute guarantees as a preliminary to any disarmament, thus making any reduction in the size of European armies dependent entirely upon the character of the guarantees a nation like France receives from its neighbors.

A resolution presented by Senator De Jouvanel today says that any reduction must be proportionate to the guarantees given. Lord Robert Cecil refused absolutely to accept this change in his plan, his idea being that disarmament should come before rather than after such guarantees. In this he apparently is supported by the British Government, which seems inclined to give France a guaranty for a pact within or without the League of Nations before the profits.

Geneva, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—The Council of the League of Nations received this afternoon the reports of its financial and economic committee on Austria. They find the total sum needed to put Austria on her feet is \$28,000,000 (\$180,000,000) or \$18,000,000 more than the Austrian estimate. Of the total, \$23,000,000 was found necessary for the restoration of Austrian finances and \$5,000,000 for the repayment of sums already advanced to Austria.

The principal feature of the economy plan proposed by the experts is the discharge of two-thirds of all the railroad employees, numbering 75,000, and an increase in the passenger and freight rates proportionate to the increased cost of living. The wages of labor, it is pointed out, have been increased 12,000 per cent. over the pre-war rate and the price of coal 18,000 per cent. while the passenger and freight rates have been raised only 700 per cent, this resulting in an enormous deficit.

The experts propose that the railroads be turned over to a private international corporation to be run on a purely business basis, the State receiving a fixed annual sum plus a share of the profits.

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France has at least started a real reduction of her military forces. This question, it seems likely, will be debated at the League Assembly, at which a chance will be afforded the Scandinavian nations to elucidate further the position they are taking in regard to disarmament. They are ready to reduce armaments they are not ready to enter any protective pact with neighbors which may require a financial effort.

The disarmament discussion today supported by the British Government, failed to reach a head chiefly because both sides are awaiting the possible visit of Premier Lloyd George. Conflicting reports still exist here as to his intentions, though generally accepted that he will arrive Thursday with the general object of advancing European disarmament.

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A resolution presented by Senator De Jouvanel today says that any reduction must be proportionate to the guarantees given. Lord Robert Cecil refused absolutely to accept this change in his plan, his idea being that disarmament should come before rather than after such guarantees. In this he apparently is supported by the British Government, which seems inclined to give France a guaranty for a pact within or without the League of Nations before the profits.

Geneva, Sept. 16 (Associated Press).—The Council of the League of Nations received this afternoon the reports of its financial and economic committee on Austria. They find the total sum needed to put Austria on her feet is \$28,000,000 (\$180,000,000) or \$18,000,000 more than the Austrian estimate. Of the total, \$23,000,000 was found necessary for the restoration of Austrian finances and \$5,000,000 for the repayment of sums already advanced to Austria.

The principal feature of the economy plan proposed by the experts is the discharge of two-thirds of all the railroad employees, numbering 75,000, and an increase in the passenger and freight rates proportionate to the increased cost of living. The wages of labor, it is pointed out, have been increased 12,000 per cent. over the pre-war rate and the price of coal 18,000 per cent. while the passenger and freight rates have been raised only 700 per cent, this resulting in an enormous deficit.

The experts propose that the railroads be turned over to a private international corporation to be run on a purely business basis, the State receiving a fixed annual sum plus a share of the profits.



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